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## 4.

## 561

[illegible][illegible]

133

did not pass me: he played for some time simple psalm-tune Church; then for the Rector's hymn, which her dignities may be depicted as may be enabled to take due care of the intended doctrine committed to their charge. To-day, singing, in which the whole congregation joined, particularly delighted me: some of our friends to me with words that whilst me the custom of reading the psalm from the pulpit; it gives real devotion a part of the service which, in our time, is usually intelligible speaking; a part of the service which, in our time, is usually intelligible speaking; nine-tenths of the congregation cannot find, and the other tenth a considerable part are of the absurdity of the verse.

Only did I have more heart from us know, not whether it is because the song over which the impression is weakened by feel much less displeased, and at the same time much less pleased, than I was at Sunday and quietness of the sufficiency, the doctrinal spirit, though it is too evident, were much less striking than a creation of last Sunday. The comments and verses were also in great measure new, but the same were still very superfluous. The verses were generally pushed much too far. It appears to me that this creation was deficient in design, in principle, in understanding, and in execution. I was dulled by the same, as well as by the situation in which I found myself; close a door, far removed from the preacher, and apparently by the thin partition of the pew from the pulpit, and I was not able to hear any one did not hear some voice crying for many others for silence, the crowd pressed against the pillars they made every board creak, and kept me in constant apprehension, that they might fly away. During the time of the creation there were more quiet; some servants, who I believe for the fun of pushing about, were turned as we heard better.

ted  
the[illegible]

the

those descending the divine Spirit shedding its  
solving influence in return. An exhortation  
appeared to me very conspicuous in which  
who were leaving a crowded city to be  
the spiritual scenery of nature, concluded the  
The concluding prayer was the best I have  
from living, but it is in this part that the real  
plicity is most apparent, and society degrades  
consciousness was the vainly tried to supply the  
gestulation. Some expressions (and those the  
best) were repeated from the prayer of the  
we had again "ennoble the nation," "align  
dignities," to which he added, "with the ap  
religion and virtue." In the first prayer we  
strange expression, "Clear our souls from  
education of sin."

\* This is a mistake. These are Hindu words for  
virtues, and chastity has been deleted. The Hindu text  
Goddess of Chastity is demanded.

\* The moderns, in this respect, have a point of  
minor of the same kind, resting on a part of  
thus seeing further than the living.

\* Note by Miss Barker: It is singular that I should  
the very words as they found it, and that I should  
tions, when they were published some years after the

THE SALMON AND TROUT IN TAMMARA—An  
interesting and gratifying fact in reference to the  
and prospects of the young salmon trout in the  
by breeding young in the New Norfolk. It is  
known to us upon the best authority  
"verifying a circumstance that the young salmon  
that is a number of living salmon in the ponds  
about 2000, and some time to elapse in the  
some 6000, and there is reason to believe that  
to 10,000, and that of trout there will be the same  
was first believed to be the case.

Mercury, August 3.

hla.news-page147559



re breakfast, I gathered some of the Gardeany  
is, a vegetable greedily devoured to the north  
at but not through much of here. I wonder

[illegible]







July, 1864, the receipts and donations had been £99

The Rev. Dr. STEEL moved in adoption of the report. Two years ago he had the pleasure of seeing the young men of the town in uniform in the society, and though there had been something interesting in the fact that so many young men had banded themselves together in an enterprise so promising, there was a conscious want of public interest. It appeared now that the young men were not only interested in the cause of peculiar public interest, but also one that was calculated to call forth public sympathy. This society was composed chiefly of young men, and it was all the more hopeful on that account, as it promised so much for the future. Every great cause is carried forward by young men. Indeed if that is looked at what young men had done, there was almost nothing that they had not done. They had won the greatest victories on the battle-field; some of the greatest triumphs of statesmanship had been gained by young men; the

and some of the most efficient and seraphic of workers. Evangelists had the dew of youth upon them. It was as well then that the society should be formed of such young men. The society occupied two fields. There were persons of other professions, but the majority were there where a representative effort by another, in places where the members could not join themselves. In their self-denial they had put their personal efforts to the test. They were the best of the best. It is first, for they were the best pioneer works of Christianity as were the labours of the missionary himself who went into these fields. They endeavoured to instruct the people of the world, to give them the knowledge of the Father and the Son, to show them the way to the Father through the Son, to show them that good knowledge of which they were destitute. These efforts were all gratuitous. They gave their service without reward, laying them out on the altar of the Lord. So also in their onward march, they were ever looking towards the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Spirit, that which always attended on doing good.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

The Rev. M. BLAIN secured the resolution, and remarked that it was very gratifying to hear that such a devoted man as Mr. Wilson was stated to be engaged as a bush missionary. But it was a lamentable fact that the number of bush missionaries engaged in this work; twenty would not be too many. Few people in Sydney had an accurate conception of the immense extent of country that was occupied in New South Wales by the sheep farmers and the very scattered character of the population. He believed that the number of bush missionaries employed on the sheep stations could be multiplied before the squatters they would not be so sensible to the claims of their servants on their regard but would willingly contribute towards the support of

[illegible]

was in love with his work, because he loved his Master, and he delighted to do His work in winning sinners from the power of Satan. He was a man of such a nature that the missionary was employed in doing his Master's work, and that he obtained the Master's blessing. He hoped that the members of the Society would pray for him, and that he might be blessed in their undertaking, and that they might feel a strong desire to disseminate that truth which had been revealed to him. He had much pleasure and assurance in securing the resolution.

The resolution on being put from the chair was unanimously agreed to.

The Rev. THOMAS SMITH then called on to address the assembly, and he said that he had been asked to speak on the duty of Christians in relation to the unconverted. He could sincerely say that he rejoiced in the existence of this mission, and that so suitable an agent as Mr. Smith had been selected for the work. He rejoiced—because—

It was a means to an end, and that end the salvation of immortal souls. We all know that in a sparsely populated country, where the population is small, where there was an immense area, and a number of persons residing in different parts of the interior who could not be reached by the ordinary means of travel, it was

...that a necessity exists for an agency of this description—that a necessity exists for an evangelist, for a man who should go out with Christ in his heart and a Bible in his hand, and who should visit those who are living in neglect of religious duties and religious ordinances, to remind them of their positions and of

new design to meet a vote of thanks to the chairman for his kindness in presiding.

The motion was put and carried with acclamation.

Mr. Cameron having responded, the proceedings terminated, at ten o'clock, with prayer, offered by the Rev. J. Graham.

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## NEW ZEALAND.

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[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Auckland, August 1st.

THE past ten days has not brought us any great or stirring event which might seem to produce much influence on the war or on our future prospects. We should probably be mistaken, however, in fancying that nothing is really being done.

I have reason to believe that the war, which

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

has ceased in the field, has been to some extent transferred to the Council Chamber of the Executive, where a Governor, holding one set of opinions, and a strong Ministry holding others totally different have been fighting out the difference. Such is, at all events, more than suspected by many, and the tone of Mr. Cardwell's despatch is assigned with reason as its cause.

The Governor, always impatient of any control from the colonists, is now under the impression that he has power to do pretty much as he pleases, and the Ministry are by no means the men, and feel themselves by no means in the circumstances, to warrant such an assumption of a power forced only some nine months ago upon the colony. These differences may retard, but they are not likely to seriously injure, the progress of our colonisation. Practically but one sort of action can be taken under any circumstances by either Governor or Ministers, so long as an open opposition is made by the mass of the Maories to our efforts at peace-making.

Mr. Cardwell's requirements about putting period to the action of the bills passed by our last Assembly will no doubt be complied with as soon as the Ministry see good to call another, but the greater part of what they propose to do will probably be done, in this province at all events, before that time.

From the seat of war there is not much news.

From Tauranga, indeed, we have the intelligence that upwards of 150 native men were killed—who included some of the leading chiefs of the Tauranga district—came in and gave up their arms, taking the oath of allegiance before Colonel Greer, of the 65th.

There has been some difference of opinion, I understand, on the question as to whether care was taken to make these natives fully understand the terms on which they could be allowed to surrender. It is said that the chief of the movement was not present, and it would seem was dissatisfied about it, and wished to speak more plainly to them on the subject. It would seem that Colonel Greer thought he had sufficient authority to prevent this, and actually put Mr. Mackay, the officer referred to, under arrest during this course he had no right in the world to do so until he had been ordered to do so. The poor half-starved natives were provided with something to eat in the camp. Of course it was

then too late to do anything, but I think it fair to judge from unlikely that a cry of injustice may arise from this sort of thing hereafter.

Everyone knows that obtaining a surrender under slightly false pretences would be exceedingly highly characteristic of the Governor, and thrice as much as almost sure to fall on his responsible advisers.

Yet doubt the bare fact of 150 warriors peacefully surrendering their arms and becoming peaceable subjects again will be found very important, and a thing indeed in the present position of affairs, and but trickery is a poor foundation to build upon upon which I quite expect to hear of many others following in this, which is really the first example of a surrender of any moment voluntarily made.

William Thompson is said to be much better than he was, although so nearly dying was when that multitude had assembled at Peria, when he is to hold a great lamentation over him. He is represented as ready to yield the land

in our hands if we choose, but *not* yet to surrender their arms and those of his tribe. His own tribe (the Ngathana) is now a mere remnant, not probably mustering two hundred able-bodied men in all. War has completely swept them away, which is the more to be regretted, as it was perhaps the finest in New Zealand, with the exception of the Ngapuhi. From Tararaki there is no news. If King has gone there, he has, as I expected he would, not done so to fight but to plant, and the soldiery will not easily find out his whereabouts. Kewi also is invisible, and his locality unknown.

The Waikato militia-men are being gradually located on their lands, and a good deal of school-house building, railway building, and other

The capital of Waikato is to be sold under the name of Queenstown about the first of September, at an upset price of £100 per acre which is expected to be easily got. No finite site for an inland city can well be conceived than it is.

I believe the Government despatches and advices by last mail are regarded as highly satisfactory.

The three million loan is likely to be taken up at four and five per cent. readily, and the Emigration scheme is regarded as very promising by our Colonial Treasurer on the spot.

**JEFF DAVIS ON THE MILITARY SITUATION.**—The Richmond papers give accounts of the Confederate Congress, and publish the recent message of Jefferson Davis to the Legislature. The latter is said to be highly creditable to our troops, exhibiting energy and vigilance combined with the habitual gallantry which they have taught us to expect on all occasions. We have been cheered by such reports.

valuable successes in Florida, Northern Mississippi and Western Tennessee and Kentucky, Western Louisiana and North Carolina, reflecting the highest honor on the staff of the army, and the confidence of the army and on the incomparable soldiers whom it is their privilege to lead. A naval attack on Mobile was attempted, but was abandoned at the outer works that the army had been ordered to capture. The city of Charleston has been practically suspended, leaving the city and its fortresses imperishable monuments to the valor and the fortitude of its defenders. The armies in Northern Georgia, their front in Georgia still oppose, with unbroken front, a formidable barrier to the progress of the invader; and the general public are greatly animated by cheer and confidence."—*New York Herald*.

**GENERAL GRANT IN THE FIELD.**—Correspondent from the Atiny of the Potomac in the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:—"Lieutenant-General Grant had his headquarters at the Atiny of the Potomac, at 11 a.m., and taken a general view of the situation, and may here remark that his appearance was peculiar; that I had seen him on many fields before; that he was in the habit of wearing a blue uniform, and that he, in battle or out, in full uniform. The three stars of his rank adorned his shoulders, and his coat was full of the decorations of his rank."

dress, and white gloves graced his hands. These may be trivialities, but this man, whose career has been checkered and so grand, was entering the crisis of history, and trivialities grow interesting. But there was nothing in his manner to show that he felt the least concern for the future. Calm and confident was then, and has been through the varying fortunes

The Council was held at the Town Hall, Wynnydd-awc yesterday afternoon. There were present the Mayor (the chair) and Aldermen Oatley, Henry, Sutton, Buike, Jones, Hargreaves, and the Town Clerk. Present also Messrs. Burley, Broadfield, and Brown.

The Town Clerk read the minutes of last meeting and they were confirmed.

**FINANCE.**

The report of the Finance Committee recommended payment of accounts, and that the sum of £10 be refunded to Michael Maguire and James O'Brien. The report also recommended the motion of Alderman OATLEY, seconded by Alderman RATHNEL, that—

**PETITION.**

Alderman RATHNEL presented a petition from residents in Caerhugh and Hunter street, praying for the erection of a lamp at the corner of Hunter and Phillip streets. Referred.

**QUESTIONS.**

In reply to a question asked by Alderman Watson, the Town Clerk stated that the Secretary for Lands had approved of the expenditure of the sum of £450 in the formation of a road from Argyle-street to Upper Fort street.

Mr. Hargrave then proceeded to read and explain the substance, from Mr. Hamilton's *Parliamentary Logic*, following the order of the following maxims, relating to the preparation of an oration or argument:

1. Maxims relating to the arrangement of topics and subjects.
2. Maxims relating to the arrangement of the *action* of an oration.
3. Maxims relating to the *style* of an oration.
4. Maxims relating to the *rhetorical* action of an oration.

The general purport and intent of these maxims, Mr. Hargrave explained to the public speaker the necessity of ascertaining, by expression wherever possible, exactly how the audience will be argued, and then to determine the importance of each topic of argument;—the comparative value of each fact, whether relied upon in support of the affirmative side, or likely to be cited or used in opposition.

Some of the maxims quoted by Mr. Hargrave were

Hamilton, were as follows: "2d Before you speak up  
subject consider in what light it is to be taken — whether  
highly important, or of a trifling nature, and then consider  
whether terrifying or indifferently. When you inquire  
the cause of an effect, examine 1st, what effects you can  
observe of a similar nature, and what was the cause of the  
first effect; 2d, what are the causes of the second effect,  
and how many of these are excluded by the nature of  
the particular case; you will thus find out the probable  
then the certain cause; 3rd, what things proceeded  
and what things will follow, if not to a certain  
knowledge of the cause, &c, &c."

The maxim of the second-class related to the method  
arrangement of all the topics and arguments to be used  
as to produce their maximum conjoint effect. This ab-  
solute maxim was great in its application to the  
division. Where the subject must be openly divided  
heads, Mr. Hamilton's maxim is very excellent: "Do

confirms the understanding by too few parts, not by too many. The speaker must be sensitive to the gradations of facts and of arguments. The same things differently disposed have a very different effect. The speaker must be able to make his points so obvious to require much comment, and every argument and oralism must be the result of the special circumstances. The speaker must be able to make his interpretation of statement was especially impressed upon the student, and this could only be accomplished by experience. The speaker must be able to make his statement and speeches of standard excellence and acknowledge authority.

The 3rd and 4th classes of maxims refer to the logical and rhetorical construction of an oration. "Logic has reason as it is, rhetoric as it is planned in opinion." "The first perceive, then judge, and then reason." "The fallacy of the first is to be avoided, and the error of the second is in a qualified sense, as true in an unconditional one asserting an effect to that which has no efficiency." "The faculty to consider in every subject what is therein fitted proper to persuade. And successful eloquence consists in the selection of the proper in the subject and in conforming to the auditory; and this last depends on the variety of times, of persons, of places, and of things. The most important of these are the audience, the occasion." "Grandeur requires room." "Contrasts strengthen but conciseness strengthens and adorns." "The speaker must be able to make his statement and speeches of standard excellence and acknowledge authority."

Mr. Hargrave concluded his lecture by stating that Thursday next he should consider Mr. Hamilton's manner to style and language, and the proper use of quotation marks, and the proper construction and frame of reference, and, lastly, those relating to forensic speeches and arguments.

**MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLES.**

MONDAY EVENING.

The amount of Customs' duties paid to-day is as follows:—

Brandy	...	£175	0	0
Gin	...	132	5	0
Brandy, cordials, or	...	15	0	0
Whisky	...	34	12	8
...	...	381	15	0
Perfumed spirits	...	2	10	0
Wine	...	33	6	0
And, Porter, and beer	(in wood)	...	...	...
...	(in bottles)	...	...	...
Tobacco and snuff	...	369	13	0
Cigars	...	12	1	0

MONDAY EVENING

Whisky	...	...	...	...	34 12 9
Rum	...	...	...	...	381 17 8
Perfumed spirits	...	...	...	...	2 19 1

The flour market has not yet been

Patna rice ex Libera  
Calcutta, and the balance of the cargo  
Mauritius sugars ex Waterlily.

and the following amendments adopted:—Cigars valued at from six to fifteen dollars per thousand, are to be taxed at eight dollars per thousand; those valued at from fifteen to thirty dollars, fifteen dollars per thousand; those valued at from thirty to forty-five dollars, twenty-five dollars per thousand.

From Hobart Town, we have papers to date instant, and to the 4th from Launceston. The *Mercury* of Thursday shows that the

The *Launceston Examiner* of the 4th says: "No change can be reported in the flour and wheat markets, although a few transactions have, we believe, taken place at reduced rates, for shipment, business is still principally con-

maiden ewes and speyed cows, which may be said to be in demand, and they would, we think, realise a reasonable price for their wool. Maiden ewes are inquired for, but the calls for them are not so active, in consequence of the shearing time being so late at mid-summer. The process of turning the sheep adrift in the middle of the season has been going on for some time, and the flockers at this season are not so active as in the autumn.

ber, and the crop expected is unexceptionally good. Maiden  
cows yielded eighty per cent., and old ones ninety-eight per  
cent. some stations. The weather is still unsettled, the days are  
warm, and nights very cold. The crossings since our  
arrival have been :—Saturday, 2000 fat sheep from the Yanko,  
and 3000 head of cattle; Monday, 3000 fat sheep. Mr. Cam

McNULTY, Goldsborough and Co. report the sale of Deeds  
of the Pine Ridge, and another just this side of Hay,  
Powers, Rutherford, and Co. have sold the Hen, John I  
Necrong, on the Wakool, to Mr. John Caple, of Gonn  
\$8,000, without stock.

we worth quoting. That journal says:—We are in receipt of our Dunstan correspondence to the 25th. At this date the weather remained favourable for sailing operations on the Molyneux River, which still continued to fall at the rate of about four inches per day. In consequence of

Two paddocks in the bed of the river, from which the  
was kept out by wing dams, 173 ounces and 197 o  
respectively, in fourteen days; the greater part of t  
time was consumed in constructing the dams,

The domestic market has not yet been affected by the late news from California, although holders are perhaps more disposed to sell than they were a few days ago. Small sales of Adeline flour are reported at \$2.20 per ton. We have also heard that the cargo of Chilian flour Glencoe has changed hands at \$20 per ton.

Mr. W. Dean will offer at auction, to-morrow (this day), the cargo of Patna rice ex Libera from Calcutta, and the balance of the cargo of Mauritius sugar ex Waterbury.

The *Daily Alta California* gives the following telegram received from Chicago, and dated June 14th, respecting certain alterations in duties on tobacco and cigars, which had been agreed to by the United States Senate:—

The resolution was considered by the United States Senate yesterday, and the following amendments adopted:—Cigars valued at six to fifteen dollars per thousand, are to be taxed at thirty dollars; fifteen dollars; those valued at from fifteen to thirty dollars, fifteen dollars; those valued at from thirty to thirty-five dollars, twenty-five dollars per thousand; and those valued at from thirty-five to fifty dollars, the valuation to be exclusive of the manufacturer shall procure a permit to carry on the trade in cigars, and according to the quality of the cigars, to pay a duty of one hundred dollars and imprudently false returning being a fine of one hundred dollars and imprisonment for one year, and dish, plug and twist, and all other kinds from which the same benefit is derived, the same part of which has been sweetened with thirty cents per pound.

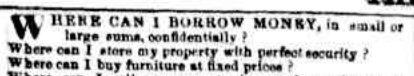
From Hobart Town, we have papers to the 5th instant, and to the 4th from Laurence. *The Mercury* of Thursday thus reports the value of trade:—

Business has been without change during the day, and has been little doing excepting for the supply of immediate necessities. The following is the value of the trade of the day:—

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

time was consumed in constructing the dams,





On WEDNESDAY, August 10th, at 11 o'clock  
At the Old Bank of Australasia.  
To Fancy Dealers and others.  
Just landed ex Nagool, from London.  
10 Cases Fancy Goods, Bruskware, Perfumery, &c.  
MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have  
received instructions from the importer to  
sell by auction, at the Rooms, 239, George-street, at  
WEDNESDAY, August 10th, at 11 o'clock,  
10 Cases fancy goods, bruskware, perfumery, ware-  
house pipes, toys, writing-desks, hair oil, sponges, &c.  
Terms, cash.  
On WEDNESDAY, August 10th, at 11 o'clock.  
At the Old Bank of Australasia.  
To Tobacconists, &c.  
One Case Real Maccathum Pipes, Silver-mounted  
One Case Fancy Pipes.

**MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON** have received instructions from the importer by auction, at their Rooms, 239, *Change-alley*, on **WEDNESDAY, August 10th, at 11 o'clock,**  
The above.  
Terms, cash.  
*Preliminary Notice:*  
At No. 15, *Wynyard-square*, on **WEDNESDAY, August 17th, at 11 o'clock.**  
**Gentlemen Furnishing, Furniture Dealers, and others.**  
Highly Important Sale by Auction of  
gent and substantial Household Furniture and *Re-*  
*giments*

Full particulars of which will be published.

**MESRS. BRADLEY AND NEWTON** have been favoured with instructions from Jacobus, Esq., to sell by auction, at his residence, Wyck, on **WEDNESDAY, August 17th, at 11** o'clock, the whole of his valuable household furniture and effects prior to his departure for Europe.

**Torms, cash.**

**Catalogues will be speedily issued.**

**At Robertson's Carriage Factory, 218**

On TUESDAY, August 30th, at 11 o'clock.

Country Buyers, Shippers, Storekeepers, and others.

Highly Important Unreserved Sale by Auction of  
Carriages, of every description  
American Buggies  
Barouches  
Dagueres  
Waggonettes  
Express Waggon  
Park Phaetons  
Spring-carts  
Bakers' and Butchers' Carts  
Omnibuses  
Saddles and Vehicle

Clearing-out Sale, in consequence of extensive alterations and additions in the premises and machinery.

**MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON** have been favoured with instructions from Mr. Robertson to sell by auction, at the Factory, Pithead, South, on **TUESDAY, 5 August 30th**, at 11 o'clock, a entire stock of carriages, harnesses, saddles, waggons, spring-carts, grocers and bakers' carts, phaetons, hansom cabs, omnibuses, waggons, dogcarts, coach-makers' materials, &c. &c.

Terms, cash.

All particulars of the above will be published in the **Advertiser**.

**TUESDAY, 9th August.**

To Shipchanders  
To Ironmongers, Drapers, and others.

**Navy Canvas.**

**HENRY CHATTO and CO.** have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, **THIS DAY, 9th instant, at 1 o'clock.**

For positive and unreserved sale.

the best unbleached navy canvas, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

**Terms at sale.**

**TUESDAY, 9th August.**

Important Clearing-out Sale of recent shipments of  
Hats, Caps, and Clothing.

To Warehousemen  
To Hatters and Storekeepers  
To Drapers and Outfitters.

The following Goods are for Unreserved Sale by  
lot, on **TUESDAY, 9th instant**, by Direction of Com-  
missioners to close accounts by selling Mail.

**HENRY CHATTO and CO.** have received  
instructions to sell by auction, **THIS DAY,**  
9th instant, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, at 11

to close various shipments,  
following goods.  
John Seigrist, 13 cases, comprising  
Soft crown brightons  
Drab richmonds  
Black richmonds.  
Clyde, 5 cases, comprising  
Stitched canadians  
Men's rustos  
Black and drab richmonds  
Martha Birnie, 6 cases, comprising  
Super French felt hats  
Richmonds  
Soft crown brightons  
Cloth caps.  
City of Adelaide, 5 cases, comprising

Blue serge shirts  
Gorilla jumpers  
Gents' round collars  
Super flannel shirts  
Wove check shirts, &c. &c. &c.

se auctioneers invite the attention of purchasers to the  
unreserved sale.

Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 9th,

To Drapers  
To Outfitters  
To Storekeepers, and others.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received

at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 9th inst., at 11 o'clock.

Articles of general drapery, ready-made clothing consisting

White calicoes, white lambswool socks, 2 to 7

White gentian and scarlet bannocks, frills

White and gentian silk ties, indiarubber braces

Indiarubber Welsh flannel, mending cotton

Knackaback, coloured velvet ribbons

Women's white cotton hose, 4-4 Irish linen

Women's shirts, sheepskins, glass cases and vests

Set pearls, wool hoods, pained cases

Men's and 3 more articles of the same

Cambric shirts, women's lambswool vests

Men's and youths' blue serge shirts, Dougal half-hose

Turned at sale.  
**THURSDAY, 11th August.**  
 To Stationers  
 To Grocers, and others.  


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**HENRY CHATTO AND CO.** have received  
 instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms,  
**THURSDAY, 11th instant, at 11 o'clock,**  
 of  
 Delarue's note paper, assorted

Crown and blue blotting papers  
Pink and white blotting papers  
Paper bags, assorted  
Account sales paper  
Blue and cream laid letter paper  
Paying cards, assorted  
Morrell's registration ink  
Warren, Russell's assorted ink  
Official envelopes  
Common Prayer Books  
Rulers, 10, 12, 14, 16, and 18-inch  
Gillott's and Williams' pens  
Pencilholders, pencils, &c., &c.  
Terms at sale.

**THURSDAY, 11th August.**

*The Auctioneers*

To Printers,  
To Stationers, and others.

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**PRINTING PAPERS  
NEWS INKS.**

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**HENRY CHATTO and CO.** have received  
instructions from the Importers to sell by  
auction, at their Rooms, on **THURSDAY, 11th instant,**  
at 1 o'clock,  
an invoice of  
**Printing presses and news inks.**  
Terms at sale.







